

11
DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



The
1967
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR
THE DISTRICT

BY
T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND
E. A. ATKINSON, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Mrs. I. Carr

Members of the Committee

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Mr. A. P. Chapman, F.R.I.C.S.

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Mrs. M. D. Crutcher

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Mrs. D. M. Hough

Mr. S. B. Morgan, A.C.A.

Group-Capt. F. Whitworth, Q.C.

Representatives of the Council on

(1)

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISIONAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Mrs. I. Carr

Mrs. M. D. Crutcher

Mrs. B. C. North

(2)

CHEST DISEASES CARE COMMITTEES

Mr. S. H. Rundle (Reigate)

Mrs. E. M. Campbell (Dorking)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE

Mrs. I. Carr

Mr. A. F. Jones

Mr. E. Epton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Thomas A. Plumley, M.B., B.S., (Lond), M.R.C.S., (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. R. Charman M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. G. Ayling M.A.P.H.I.

D. R. Head M.A.P.H.I.

R. P. Allman M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

P. Siach Pupil Public Health Inspector

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector M. J. Hay

Pests Officer Mr. J. Luck

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk Miss E. E. Nolan

Shorthand Typist/Clerk Miss S. R. Lock

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerical Assistant Miss A. Goring

Shorthand Typist Miss E. M. Knight (retired Jan. '68)

Mrs. H. Blackmore (" Aug. '67)

Mrs. V. Munter (Appt. Aug. '67)

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council

The Red House,
LEATHERHEAD,
Surrey.

July, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It scarcely seems a year since I presented my last Annual Report on the health of the District, but the burden is not so heavy as to make it no less of an honour or pleasure. The report concerns matters of life and death, which sometimes can be submerged in a mass of seemingly inanimate statistics. The death by cancer or coronary thrombosis of the individual is only real to his wife and family, other relatives and friends and it is a pity that a collection of numerals cannot have the same devastating effect upon those of us who misuse the gift of good health and doggedly persist in various abuses of our bodily functions. The vast majority of us are like the leopard, who is unable to change his spots, and as a result the sick bed can make many unnecessary claims upon us during life's journey.

Births were fewer than in 1966 and possibly more effective methods of planning family size are beginning to make themselves felt. There was a small increase in deaths, but the rise in one's year's figures cannot really be classed as significant. Deaths on the road included four squandered lives of young people between fifteen and thirty-five years of age. Although there were four deaths due to suicide, it is interesting that only one of these occurred in a young person. Coronary disease claimed eight men between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five years and may serve as a warning to those of us, who are already in a particularly perilous period of our lives, to watch, among other things, our diet and need for exercise. I fear that my remarks so far make rather dismal reading, but if they act as a deterrent I, myself, shall be happy indeed.

Mention is made of three voluntary organisations in Section 2 of my report and I apologise for leaving out others equally worthy. There is a great deal of goodwill and potential amongst statutory and voluntary social workers in the Rural District, which I am sure, if bonded together and channelled efficiently, could form a community care service second to none in Surrey. It is all too easy for any one of us, whether paid or voluntary, to be busily employed doing something which someone else might be able to do considerably better from experience, personality or other factors. The young also have their part to play in helping the community and one suspects that valuable energy is dissipated in less useful spheres. Co-ordination, co-operation and planned direction may seem to be words smacking of bureaucracy and possible dictatorship, but there is no doubt that they are often required in meeting human problems in all their multiplicity.

I note that the Chief Public Health Inspector has remarked upon the build-up of aircraft using Gatwick Airport. The increasing flow of passengers from all parts of the world of necessity poses peculiar health problems and it is all the more important that the Port Health Medical Officers and myself maintain close liaison and constant vigilance in preventing the import of infectious disease into this country. The completion of the second runway will inevitably magnify relevant public health needs and as a Department we must all remain constantly aware of the daily demands of an expanding airport.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and indeed all Council Members for their continued interest in and support of the Department's work. I am also very grateful to Mr. Atkinson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, his Deputy and the rest of the Public Health Staff for their keenness and loyalty in meeting the year's health problems. My own tripartite staff at Leatherhead also deserve special thanks for their activities during 1967.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1937</u>
Area (acres)	53,943	53,943	53,718
Population (Census 1961 & 1931)	31,710	31,710	18,485
Population (estimated mid-year) *	34,300	34,260	20,340
Density (persons per acre)	0.62	0.62	0.37
Number of inhabited houses	10,811	10,632	6,281
Rateable Value	£2,017,783	£1,917,497	£194,015
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,800	£7,828	£760

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA & POPULATION (CENSUS 1951 & 61)

	Area	Population		No. of occupied dwellings		Density (Persons per acre)
		1951	1961	1951	1961	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

* The Registrar General's estimate of a 34,300 population at mid-year 1967 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. This is an increase of 40 on last year's estimate. The excess of births over deaths represented a natural increase of 209.

Vital Statistics for the Area (cont.)

		<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1937</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
<u>Live Births</u>				
Total	519	263	256	
Legitimate	485	245	240	
Illegitimate	34	18	16	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				15.1 16.4 13.6
Standardised birth rate				15.1 16.1 *
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				6.6 6.9 5.4

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
	7	3	4	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births				13.3 8.8 44.8

<u>Deaths</u>				
Total	310	161	149	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				9.0 8.6 11.8
Standardised death rate				9.8 9.3 10.4

<u>Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age</u>				
Total	9	4	5	
Legitimate	9	4	5	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births - live				17.3 10.7 32.4
" " " " " " - legitimate				18.5 11.5 26.7
" " " " " " - illegitimate				- - 133.3

<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>				
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 6				
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				11.5 8.9 *

<u>Early Neonatal Mortality</u>				
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age 5				
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				9.6 7.1 *
Standardised rate for England and Wales				10.8 * *

Vital Statistics for the Area (cont)

Perinatal Mortality

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1937</u>
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	22.8	15.9	*
Standardised rate for England and Wales	25.4	*	*
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	-	-	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-	-	3.44

* Not available

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 519. The crude birth rate for the year was 15.1. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts in England and Wales. To overcome this a comparability factor is supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1967 the factor given was 1.00 and the crude and standardised birth rates were, therefore, identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in the table on page 10. The standardised birth rate for England and Wales in 1967 was 17.2.

Thirty-four births were registered as illegitimate, the percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 6.6 compared with 6.9 in 1966.

There were 7 still births compared with 5 in 1966, giving a still birth rate of 13.3.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 310 representing a crude death rate of 9.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population. A comparability factor (1.09) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas in England and Wales. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 9.0 to 9.8. This compares favourably with the standardised rate of 11.2 for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

			All	4	4	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 &
			Sex	ages	wks	wks								over
					- 1									
					yr.									
1.	Tuberculosis -	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Respiratory	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Other Infective and	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parasitic Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Malignant neoplasm -	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	Stomach	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4.	Malignant neoplasm -	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	3
	Lung, Bronchus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
5.	Malignant neoplasm -	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breast	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
6.	Malignant neoplasm -	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
	Uterus													
7.	Other malignant and	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	6
	lymphatic neoplasms	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	3
8.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9.	Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Vascular lesions of	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	12
	the Nervous System	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	17
11.	Coronary Disease -	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	16	10
	Angina	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	7
12.	Hypertension with	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	heart disease	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
13.	Other heart disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
		F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	18
14.	Other circulatory	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	7
	disease	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10

Causes of Death (cont.)

			All	4	4	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75	&
			Sex	ages	wks	wks									over
						- 1									
						yr.									
15.	Pneumonia	M	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
		F	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
16.	Bronchitis	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
17.	Other diseases of the	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Respiratory System	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
18.	Ulcer of the	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Stomach and Duodenum	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19.	Gastritis, Enteritis	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	and Diarrhoea	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
20.	Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
21.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
22.	Congenital	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Malformations	F	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23.	Other defined and	M	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	ill-defined diseases	F	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	
24.	Motor vehicle	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	accidents	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
25.	All other accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26.	Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	
TOTAL			M	161	4	-	1	1	1	1	11	35	49	57	
			F	149	2	3	-	-	1	2	5	10	18	34	74

There were no deaths attributed to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, poliomyelitis, measles, influenza, pregnancy or homicide during the year.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1967

(Decennial Averages 1931-60 - Annual 1961-67)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	No. of Deaths
1931-40	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	58.7	45.3	
1941-50	16.9	17.4	12.3	11.3	43.1	32.0	
1951-60	15.8	16.8	11.6	10.0	24.8	16.9	
61	17.4	17.3	12.0	10.0	21.6	20.1	11
62	18.0	18.6	11.9	9.9	21.6	13.2	8
63	18.2	17.7	12.2	11.2	21.1	17.5	16
64	18.4	19.6	11.3	10.2	20.0	4.6	3
65	18.1	17.0	11.5	10.3	19.0	19.0	11
66	17.7	16.1	11.7	9.3	19.0	10.7	6
67	17.2	15.1	11.2	9.0	18.3	17.3	9

Deaths due to Cancer (including Mortality Rates for Lung Cancer from 1950)

	<u>All Cancer</u>		<u>Lung Cancer</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1901-1910	105	1.04		
1911-1920	134	1.38		
1921-1925	82	1.60		
1926-1935	229	1.70		
1936-1945	404	1.85		
1946-1949	148	1.55		
1950-1955	284	1.76	0.10	85.5
1956-1960	164	1.85	0.33	84.9
1961-1965	287	1.74	0.47	84.1
1966	80	2.33	0.49	88.2
1967	67	1.95	0.52	77.7

Deaths due to disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Mortality Rates for Coronary Disease from 1950)

	<u>All Diseases Heart & Blood Vessels</u>		<u>Coronary Disease</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927-1935	482	3.81		
1936-1945	1,137	5.26		
1946-1949	466	4.77		
1950-1955	861	5.35	1.29	63.9
1956-1960	353	4.98	1.36	58.5
1961-1965	788	4.76	1.73	63.6
1966	140	4.08	1.45	70.0
1967	174	5.07	1.77	72.1

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 9 and the infant mortality rate was 17.3 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3. Five deaths occurred within the first week of life.

In the table on page 10 the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Congenital Abnormalities	2	3
Prematurity	3	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	-
Heart failure	1	2
Septicaemia	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	9	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributed to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.20.

Road Accidents

Six residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents, compared with 8 in 1966. Two were pedestrians at the time of the accident.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
15 - 24 years	2	2
25 - 34 "	2	-
35 - 44 "	1	1
45 - 54 "	-	1
55 - 64 "	-	1
65 - 74 "	-	3
75 & over	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	6	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Other Accidents

These numbered 2 and included 1 due to barbiturate poisoning and 1 to electrocution respectively.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
1 - 4 years	-	1
35 - 44 "	-	2
45 - 54 "	1	-
55 - 64 "	1	-
75 & Over	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	2	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Suicide

There were 4 deaths certified as having been caused by suicide, two due to barbiturate poisoning, one to carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic supply and one due to haemorrhage from an incised wound of the arm.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
25 - 34 years	1	-
45 - 54 "	-	1
55 - 64 "	1	-
65 - 74 "	2	-
75 & over	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	4	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill General Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical, geriatric and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring hospitalisation may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. Twelve patients were admitted to hospital during 1967.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill General Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases are referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Two hundred and eighty-two specimens were taken during the year of which 40 contained infectious organisms. This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk and the results of these tests are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

I wish to thank Dr. G. T. Cook, the Director, and his staff at St. Luke's Hospital for the most helpful way in which this work has been carried out. Their ready counsel and interest in other Public Health problems are also gratefully acknowledged.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (Telephone No. Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where a death has occurred in the parishes of Horley and Charlwood and a post mortem is required, the mortuary and post mortem room at the Redhill General Hospital are available.

For the remaining parishes of the Rural District, the mortuary facilities provided by the Epsom District Hospital are available. Nine bodies were removed to the Leatherhead Mortuary until it closed, due to staffing difficulties, in October, 1967. Five bodies were subsequently removed, under special arrangement, to the Epsom District Hospital Mortuary during the latter part of the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

Crematoria at Randalls Park, Leatherhead and Worth Park, Crawley, Sussex, are available for the cremation of the dead.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and children, health visiting, midwifery and home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, and home helps is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is delegated to the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and the Divisional Medical Officer, with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (Telephone No. Redhill 63206).

CLINICS

Maternity and Child Welfare

Betchworth, The Vicarage	Leatherhead, S.C.C. Clinic, The Mansion
Boxhill, St. Andrew's Hall	Leigh, Institute Hall
Brockham, Brockham Homes	Newdigate, Village Hall
Capel, Wesley Hall	North Holmwood, Village Hall
Charlwood, Parish Hall	Ockley, Village Hall
Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.	Peaslake, Old School Room
Ewhurst, Village Hall	Salfords, Parish Hall
Headley, Village Hall	Walton-on-the-Hill, Congregational School Rooms
Holmbury St. Mary, Holly Bush	
Horley, S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Rd.	Westcott, Reading Room

Ante-Natal

Dorking General Hospital	Mon. & Tues. 9.30 a.m.
Epsom District Hospital	Mon. 9.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Wed. 9.30 a.m.
Horley, S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Rd.	Wed. 2 p.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion	1st & 3rd Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Redhill General Hospital	Tues. 1.30 p.m.

Chest Clinics

Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 9.30 a.m.
Redhill General Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.

Clinics (Cont.)

Family Planning

Dorking General Hospital	By Appointment
Epsom District Hospital	" "
Horley S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Rd.	Thurs. 9.30 a.m. - 10 a.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion	By Appointment
Reigate, Health Centre, Shaws Corner	Tues. 6 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases

Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males: Mon. & Fri. 5 p.m. - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. & Thurs. 2.30 p.m.-4.30p.m.
Redhill General Hospital	Males: Tues. 5 p.m., Fri. 5p.m.-7 p.m.
Sutton, St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mon. 10 a.m. - 12 noon Thurs. 4 p.m. - 6 p.m. Females: Tues. 5 p.m. - 6.45 p.m. Fri. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Departments of many London Hospitals)

Other Clinics

Chiropody	By Appointment)	Divisional Health
Dental	" "	Office, Redhill.
Remedial Exercises	" "	(Tel. No. Redhill
Speech Therapy	" "	63206)

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. Clinics are also held at Horley Clinic, Kings Road, Horley and the Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate. The last two are by appointment only. During the year a total of 319 visits were made, and these included 67 first visits to the Horley Clinic.

THE SAMARITANS

There is a branch of "The Samaritans" at Woodbridge Road, Guildford, (telephone No. Guildford 2345). There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate, (telephone No. Reigate 48444) and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (telephone No. Leatherhead 5555). Experience has shown that if a person with suicidal intent can find a sympathetic listener to his story the impulse may pass, thus providing time for finding a solution to the problem.

CARE OF THE AGED

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 31 - Meals for Old People

Since 1959 the Council has supported the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and more recently the Holmwood Branch of the Women's Institute in establishing and maintaining the "Meals on Wheels" scheme for the benefit of elderly and handicapped persons in the Parishes of Capel, Charlwood, Holmwood and Horley. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council is 2/- per meal and in addition the Council contributes towards the cost of carrying the meals at a rate of 6d. per mile. In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1967 - 5,958 hot meals were served, an increase of 1,842 meals over the number supplied in 1966. A total of 4,184 miles were travelled in comparison with 3,062 miles in the previous year.

The two organisations are to be congratulated on the success of this service which is so effective in helping the elderly to remain in their homes.

Section 47

Under the 1948 Act, power is given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding 3 months, of persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

Although no action was taken specifically under this Section during the year, it was found necessary to exercise considerable persuasion and tact by members of the County Council Welfare and Rural District Public Health Departments to encourage an elderly disabled man, living in a dilapidated caravan, to enter into care.

Section 50

Under this Section of the Act it is the duty of the County District Council to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area, if it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been, or are being, made otherwise than by the Authority.

The Council was not called upon to exercise its responsibility under this Section during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Clinics. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years and under, though vaccination is available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools during 1967.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number offered vaccination	267		
" consenting	210	(equivalent to	78.6%)
" Mantoux positive	9	(" "	3.3%)
" vaccinated	179	(" "	67.0%)

Twenty-four children whose parents consented to B.C.G. vaccination subsequently failed to avail themselves of the protective procedure.

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes in the Rural District, namely, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley, and also supplies to the Ranmore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk on the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from boreholes in the greensand formation.

The West Surrey Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep boreholes in the greensand of Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies in both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year. A trace of fluoride is naturally present.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

There are still a few areas mainly in isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton where water is obtained from wells and springs. During the course of the year negotiations were concluded with the West Surrey Water Board for the extension of a main water supply from Forest Green along Holmbury Lane in the parish of Abinger to serve some sixteen properties which have depended upon shallow wells or natural springs, and at the end of the year work was due to commence.

During the course of the year many private water supplies were sampled for purity, and in cases, where the supply was found to be unsatisfactory, advice as to the precautions to be taken was given.

A continuing review of the number of houses without a piped water supply during the year shows the following premises depend upon shallow wells or springs.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies (cont.)

	Wells	Springs	No Supply	Total
Abinger	8	-	-	8
Capel	-	7	1	8
Horley	3	-	-	3
Wotton	3	6	-	9
TOTAL	14	13	1	28

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

ABINGER

(a) Forest Green

This hamlet is served by a small sewage disposal plant. No extensions to the present system were introduced during the course of the year.

(b) Abinger Hammer

The sewer which serves Abinger Hammer Village discharges into the sewers of the Guildford Rural District, and the sewage is eventually treated at the sewage works belonging to the City of Guildford. During the year an extension to the sewer at Abinger Hammer to The Dene in Raikes Lane was commenced at an estimated cost of £17,320. The extension is intended to serve 41 properties, and at the end of the year over half the scheme had been completed.

BUCKLAND AND BETCHWORTH

Parts of these two Parishes are sewered by a gravitational system to pumping stations where it is pumped into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that authority.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

CAPEL

The Parish of Capel is served by a small sewage works serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green.

COLDHARBOUR

No progress was made during the year with the sewerage of this village.

CHARLWOOD

The villages of Charlwood and Lowfield Heath have sewerage systems which eventually discharge to the Horley Sewage Works for treatment.

HOLMWOOD

During the course of the year preparatory work for the Holmwood Newdigate Sewerage Scheme continued, and it is expected that the Public Enquiry into the Scheme will be held at an early date.

HORLEY

Work commenced on the 5th June, 1967 on the Second Phase of the Horley Town Centre Sewerage Scheme for the construction of new surface water sewers and enlarging of the foul sewers at a cost of approximately £139,931 of which some £65,000 has been spent this year. The foul sewer in Victoria Road from Church Road to the east side of the railway and the surface water sewers in Queens Road, Albert Road and Lumley Road were completed. A dozen properties in Victoria Road were connected to the new surface water sewer which was completed in Phase I. The contract is expected to be completed at the end of 1968.

Work commenced on the £53,000 Komline-Sanderson Sludge Drying Coil-Filter plant at the Horley Sewage Works, completion of which is expected to be June, 1968.

IRONSBOTTOM

The scheme for sewerage of this area has been prepared and it is hoped to obtain tenders for the work very shortly.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

OCKLEY

The Parish of Ockley is served by two small sewage works. There was no extension to the present system during the year.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The remaining parishes which have no system of main drainage or sewage disposal, depend upon privately owned septic tanks or cesspools in respect of which the Council provides a cesspool cleansing service on the following basis.

The Council undertakes on written request to carry out without charge:-

- (a) Six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspool having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more. The Council will undertake the emptying of cesspools in excess of this service on a rechargeable basis, subject to the availability of men and vehicles.
- (b) The removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

Charges for Excess Emptyings

1.	Cesspool of 750 gallons or less	13s. 0d.
2.	Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons	17s. 6d.
3.	Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - The nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly from any cesspool within	

the rural district where the service is performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings of 12,000 gallons per cesspool per annum.

PAIL CLOSETS

During the year 116 premises continued to have their pail closets emptied by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., Botley, Southampton.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Greater London Council who are now responsible for refuse disposal in the London area, continued to tip household refuse in a "worked out" sandpit in the Parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip was reasonably satisfactory, although it was necessary to make representations to the management over inadequacy of covering material throughout certain periods of the year. Operation of the tip was also hampered by the fact that the operators were restricted to a limited area in which to tip refuse, as the planning application for permission to use a further portion of the sandpit for refuse disposal was not resolved, and at the end of the year the tip was temporarily closed.

So far as the rural district is concerned, refuse in the parishes of Horley, Charlwood and Holmwood is collected weekly and in the remainder of the district fortnightly.

Disposal of refuse from certain Western Parishes is to the controlled tip owned and operated by Dorking Urban District Council.

Refuse from other Parishes is taken to the Horley Sewage Works where the refuse is pulverised in a Tollemache Refuse Pulverisor installed at a cost of £28,338. 18s. 0d.

Part of the pulverised material is taken to the worked out sandpit already mentioned where it is used as covering material, and part is mixed with sewage sludge to form a marketable soil improver. This is largely of an experimental nature, the results of which will be followed with interest.

RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES

The following ditches in the more populated parts of the District were cleansed during the year.

(a) Balcombe Gardens

The ditch running behind Balcombe Gardens was cleansed during the year.

Rivers, Streams and Ditches (cont.)

(b) Charlwood

The watercourse running across Chapel Road and along the boundary of Perrylands Estate was piped as part of the Housing Estate development with 18" diameter pipes.

(c) Horley Row

At the beginning of the year the ditch running between Hutchins Farm, Horley Row and the Horley Cricket Club was cleared.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are now no open-air swimming pools in the Rural District open to the public. Two of the County Council's Schools, one in Horley and one in Charlwood are, however, provided with open-air swimming pools.

Returns relating to the inspection of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year
 - (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 45
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 225
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 7
4. Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation Nil
1. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer 6
2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1957
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 8
 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (a) By owners 5
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners 1

Housing (cont.)

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied 7
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners 3
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners 1

(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 5
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
2. Number of separate tenements of underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil
3. Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation Nil
4. Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation Nil

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	9	4	3
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	107	37	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	111	46	13	3

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

2. Cases in which defects were found

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more cases)

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	4	3	-	-	3
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	9	-	-	3

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

FACTORY PREMISES

The 113 premises on the Register of Factories at the 31st December, 1967, were as follows:-

	<u>Without Power</u>	<u>With Power</u>
Agricultural Engineers	-	1
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	6
Battery Filling	-	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	-	2
Brickworks	-	5
Builders	-	10
Building Operations	-	2
Builders Workshops	-	2
Catering	-	2
Cycle Repairs	-	2
Electrical Engineers	-	5
Engineering Light	2	21
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationary Manufacturers	-	1
Furniture and Upholstery	-	2
Garages and Motor Engineers	1	20
Instrument Makers	-	2
Iron and Steel	-	1
Laundries	-	2
Lawn Mower Repairs	-	1
Lime Manufacturers	-	1
Packing Cases	-	2
Pistol Rocket Manufacturers	-	1
Plastic Manufacturers	-	2
Portable Building Manufacturers	1	3
Printers	-	3
Pumps	-	1
Television Engineers	-	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	-	1
Research Laboratories	-	1
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Tool Makers	-	2
Typewriters Repairs	-	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>109</u>

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

OUTWORKERS

By Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction. During 1967 there were 8 outworkers in the Rural District.

5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of stores and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 98 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1967. Of these, 72 were of milk and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. All were satisfactory with the exception of one sample of sugar.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority, a total of 936 samples were taken for analysis, including 620 of milk. Twenty-eight samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 7 of these being of milk. Legal proceedings are pending against two firms of bakers, one for selling a jam and cream sponge containing a moth and the other for selling a bakewell tart containing a cigarette end.

The table below shows the notification rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1966 and 1937 are reproduced for purpose of comparison.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1937</u>
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.11	0.32	0.31
Whooping Cough	0.64	0.08	*
Diphtheria	-	-	0.06
Erysipelas	0.08	0.08	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Pneumonia	0.29	0.32	0.09
Measles	13.26	6.80	*
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.69	0.23	-
Dysentery	0.76	1.22	0.01
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.17	0.20	0.01
Non-Respiratory	0.03	-	0.03
* Disease not notifiable at time			

The tables on pages 34 and 35 show the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1967, classified according to disease, age and sex and by parish.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with eleven in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.11 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Twenty-two cases of whooping cough were notified compared with three in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.64 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES

Four hundred and fifty-five cases of measles were notified compared with 233 last year. The incidence rate was 13.26 per 1,000 population.

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year compared with 8 in 1966. Three households, comprising 9 persons, were infected with Salmonella Typhi-murium, and one household involving two persons were infected with Salmonella Derby. There were 10 isolated cases of Salmonella Typhi-murium and one each of Salmonella Bredney, Salmonella Muenster and Enteritidis. Although all these cases were carefully investigated the sources of infection were not discovered.

DYSENTERY

Twenty-six cases of sonne dysentery were notified during the year compared with 42 in 1966. These included 12 isolated cases and the rest were divided between 5 households. The main focal points were 5 cases in Capel, 5 cases in Charlwood and 16 cases in Horley. Fortunately no schools were significantly affected.

TETANUS

An elderly lady died in hospital from tetanus following a wound of the elbow. She had not been immunised against the disease

The National Farmers' Union and the Engineer and Surveyor to the Dorking and Horley Rural District were advised of the advantages of immunisation for all workers on the land, or whose daily work brings them in contact with the soil.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES IN 1967

	ABINGER	BETCHWORTH	BUCKLAND	CAPEL	CHARLWOOD	HEADLEY	HOLMWOOD	HORLEY	LEIGH	NEWDIGATE	OCKLEY	WOTTON
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	6	49	13	77	20	9	38	162	19	52	53	4
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX IN 1967

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	22
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	3	59	45	64	67	97	96	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	234	221	455	10
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	12	12	24	-
Dysentery	2	1	3	1	-	3	4	4	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	14	14	26	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	3	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification and Mortality

Seven notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the District in whom the disease was recognised for the first time.

In the table below the number of new cases notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The number of deaths is also included.

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-38	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-43	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-48	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-53	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-58	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959-63	12	0.38	1	0.04
1964	5	0.15	-	-
1965	9	0.26	3	0.08
1966	7	0.20	1	0.03
1967	7	0.20	1	0.03

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 9 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 19 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Additions to Register

Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7
Transfer of persons notified in other areas now residing in this district	<u>2</u>
	<u>9</u>

Removals from Register

By transfer to other districts	7
By recovery	8
By death	4 *
	<u>19</u>

* In three cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (cont.)

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 92 compared with 102 in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for purposes of comparison.

1960	162
1961	154
1962	149
1963	141
1964	132
1965	122

Chest Diseases Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Chest Diseases Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants includes the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which cannot be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 3,819 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year. This figure includes 1,470 industrial workers.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Massetts Road,
HORLEY,
Surrey.

July, 1968.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1967.

Once again the Report shows the wide variety in the work of the Public Health Inspectors, and whilst statistics provide some evidence of the work accomplished, the greater, and I think more significant function of the Inspectors cannot be reduced to mere figures. I refer of course to the advice and assistance which is available to anyone with an environmental health problem. I have before commented on the direct contact which the Department has with members of the public, and which results in a variety of problems brought to our notice, and this contact has continued throughout 1967.

Wide though our interests may be, we must always be on the alert for changes or developments which introduce fresh hazards to health and welfare. While in 1967 we noted the measures of success which followed the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956, we also became aware that the increasing use of Gatwick Airport posed the problem of atmospheric pollution by jet aircraft. It is a familiar sight that jet aircraft under load, and full power, discharge into the atmosphere unburnt jet fuel in the form of dark smoke trails. Quantitatively the amount of pollution is difficult to assess, but the fact that it takes place is there for all to see.

I would like to conclude these introductory remarks by expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee my appreciation of the interest they have taken in the affairs of the Department, to the Medical Officer of Health my best thanks for all the help and advice so freely given, and to the staff of the Department this grateful acknowledgement of their co-operation and loyalty throughout another year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Housing Officer.

Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1967 on various matters pertaining to public health was 6,504 which compared with the previous years as follows:-

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
3,458	3,383	5,175	5,305	6,629	5,629	6,602

The details are as follows:-

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Visit</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
<u>Public Health</u>	Dwellings	47
	Caravans and Sites	172
	Water Supply	39
	Drainage: Inspections	245
	Tests or W.I.P.	61
	Cesspools S.T.	206
	Closet Accommodation	28
	Nuisances: Premises	157
	Animals	63
	Offensive Trades	13
	Dust or Effluvia	30
	Ditches	174
	Noise	88
	Smoke	121
	Vermin	27
	Miscellaneous	276
<u>Infectious Disease</u>	Inquiries: Cases	200
	Contacts	14
	Rooms Disinfected	7
	Path. Specimens taken to laboratory	314
	Miscellaneous	275
<u>Housing</u>	Dwellings	178
	Overcrowding	3
	I. G. Applications	174
	I.G. W.I.P.	187
	Housing Applications	12
	Rent Act	7
	Miscellaneous	1
<u>Food and Drugs</u>	Bakehouses	17
	Butchers	30
	Cafes	44
	Canteens: Schools	13
	Factories	27
	Greengrocers	13
	Grocers	63

Inspections and Visits (cont.)

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Visit</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
<u>Food and Drugs</u>	Dairies and Milkshops	29
	Farms and Cow Sheds	8
	Fishmongers	7
	Ice-cream Dealers	44
	Kitchens	45
	Licensed Premises	69
	Slaughterhouses	19
	Meat Inspections	489
	Unsound Food	157
	Other Food Premises	20
	Samples: Ice-cream	75
	Milk	247
	Water - Drinking	108
<u>Factories Act</u>	Swimming Pools	6
	Other	16
<u>Gatwick Health Control</u>	With Power	56
	Without Power	8
	Outworkers	-
<u>Others</u>	Disinfection of Aircraft	23
	Infectious Disease Inquiries	-
	Imported Food	111
	Flight Meals Preparation	35
	Miscellaneous	13
<u>Others</u>	Shops	218
	Offices	75
	Pet Animals	5
	Petrol Installations	171
	Pests	1,439
	Miscellaneous	-
	Animal Boarding Establishments	-
		<hr/>
		6,504

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES, 1967

		Outstanding 31.12.66	Served 1967	Complied with 1967	Outstanding 1967
Public Health Act, 1936	Unsatisfactory Drainage to buildings				
	To repair Closet	1	1	1	1
	Overflowing Cesspool	1	4	2	3
Housing Act, 1957	Abatement of Nuisances	4	6	4	6
	Notices to Repair unfit dwellings	6	9	3	12
	Time and Place Notices	-	7	-	-
Public Health Act, 1961	Defects to Premises	-	7	4	3
Housing Act, 1964	Compulsory Improvements	1	1	-	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

It was found necessary to write to the occupiers of 52 food premises concerning various matters which were contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations

The principle conditions found were:-

Cleanliness	24
Hand Washing Facilities	11
First Aid Kit	15
Sanitary Accommodation	-
Heating	-
Dampness	2
Repair	17
Re-decoration	19
Personnel	-
Thermometer	7
Ventilation	3

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND WATER

Details of samples taken from Milk, Ice-cream and Water are described as follows:-

In the case of unsatisfactory samples, investigation into the causes is undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

MILK

By the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, licences to deal in designated milks are issued by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. At the request of the County Council, however, routine sampling of milk sold by retail is undertaken by the Public Health Department on their behalf on a chargeable basis.

During the year 168 samples were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

Type of Sample	Total No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
U.H.T.	5	5	-
Pasteurised	136	128	8
Sterilised	7	7	-
Untreated	20	13	7
TOTAL	168	143	15

ICE-CREAM

Type of Sample	No. Taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice-cream	78	68	7	2	1

WATER

During the year 96 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Type of Sample	Total No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Springs	28	18	10
Wells	23	12	11
Main Supply	6	6	-
Boreholes	19	13	6
Reservoirs	5	4	1
Swimming Pools	11	9	2
Streams	4	4	-
TOTAL	96	66	30

In addition 7 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for a chemical examination as to their fitness for human consumption, and of these 5 were found to be satisfactory and 2 were unsatisfactory.

A representative report on the mains water sample is set out overleaf, the figures in brackets at the side are the results of water samples taken from a shallow well.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS

Reaction (pH): 8.1 (7.1) Taste: Normal Odour: None (None)

Colour: Faint blue in bulk. (Yellowish in bulk)

Appearance: Settled water Clear. Whitish deposit. (On arrival water slightly hazy)

Electrical Conductivity at 20°C: 265 (440) reciprocal megohms.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Milligrams per litre (parts per million)

Number of colonies developing per millilitre of water:

Total Solids dried at 180°C	165(252)	on agar in 2 days at 37°C.	1 (300)
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	18.0(16.5)	on agar in 3 days at 22°C.	512(310)
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.04 (trace)	Bacteria of indication enumeration per 100 millilitres:	
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.9 (1.32)	Organisms of the coliform Group	0 (*) (13)
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01 (0.02)	Streptococci	0 (0)
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01 (0.16)	Cl. welchii	0 (0)
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.14 (2.3)	(*Intermediate Type I).	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	46 (72)		
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Carbonate	46 (72)		
Non-Carbonate	62 (36)		
Total	108(108)		
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	-		
Residual Chlorine	0.07 (none)		
Iron	None (None)		
Other Metals	None (None)		
Zinc	None (None) (0.3)		

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Charlwood Slaughterhouse

Under the provisions of these Regulations no carcase may leave the slaughterhouse for sale for human consumption unless it has been inspected and stamped with the Inspector's official mark. For this purpose the Council makes a charge of:-

2/6 per horse or bovine animal
9d " calf or pig
6d " sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £423. 8s. 3d. was charged for the inspection of carcasses.

So far as conditions in the slaughterhouse are concerned, constant vigilance and attention to detail has successfully minimised the nuisance or inconvenience which a busy slaughterhouse situated in the middle of the village could so easily entail.

Details of Animals inspected at Charlwood Slaughterhouse, 1967

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Others
Number killed and inspected	1,179	3,170	6	4,710	4
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. or C. BOVIS					
Whole Carcasses	7	1	-	55	-
Part Carcasses	424	-	-	1,515	1
T.B. ONLY					
Whole Carcasses	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses	-	-	-	-	-
C. BOVIS *					
Whole Carcasses	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses	15	-	-	1	-

* Note: See overleaf

Cysticercus bovis is a cyst which develops in the musculature of bovine animals, and if eaten by man in an uncooked or undercooked condition it will cause a tape-worm Taenia Saginata. The cyst in bovine animals is caused by contamination of the pasturage by sewage containing the ovae of the tape-worm.

The emptying of cesspool contents on to pastureland can be a contributory cause for animals being infected in this country.

UNSOUND FOOD

As in previous years a considerable quantity of food found to be unfit was surrendered for destruction or disposal. The principle reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other food-stuffs decomposition.

Details of Food Condemned

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
563	Meat	5,241 lbs. 2 ozs.
110	Fish	38 " 12 "
482	Vegetables	961 " 2 "
615	Fruit	1,721 " 1 "
595	Miscellaneous	116 " 14 "

FOOD COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of the following matters:-

Corned Beef - unsound	Fined £15 and £10. 10s. costs
Mouldy Sausages	Fined £5 and £5. 5s. costs

The Council considered legal action in four other instances involving foodstuffs of doubtful quality or condition, but in these cases the retailers concerned were warned that although the Council did not propose to take legal proceedings they did nevertheless take a very serious view of the complaints made.

Specimens of foodstuffs alleged to be unfit for human consumption or to contain foreign bodies are sent to the Public Analyst.

HOUSING

The owners of the following dwellings were invited by means of "Time and Place" Notices (served under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957) to discuss the conditions of their premises in order that their future could be determined.

Caravan - Gloverswood, Charlwood.

26, Albert Road, Horley.

Caravan, Woodside Farm, The Close, Horley.

1-4 Forders Cottages, Fernhill, Horley.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of the undermentioned premises:-

1-4 Forders Cottages, Fernhill, Horley.

Caravan - Gloverswood, Charlwood.

Caravan - Woodside Farm, The Close, Horley.

In the case of 26, Albert Road, the Council decided to purchase the cottage together with the adjoining cottage, No. 28, which was also offered to the Council.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The following Improvement Grants were approved by the Council during 1967.

Improvement Grants (cont.)

Parish	No. of Discretionary Grants Approved	Total Amount Approved	No. of Standard Grants Approved	Total Amount Approved	Total Amounts Approved
ABINGER	6	£1,977	-	-	1,977
BETCHWORTH	2	553	1	155	708
BUCKLAND	1	257	-	-	257
CAPEL	4	1,600	7	1,371	2,971
CHARLWOOD	6	2,400	-	-	2,400
NEWDIGATE	6	2,400	1	130	2,530
HEADLEY	-	-	1	155	155
HOLMWOOD	4	1,600	-	-	1,600
HORLEY	14	4,921	5	795	5,716
LEIGH	-	-	-	-	-
OCKLEY	3	1,300	-	-	1,300
WOTTON	2	737	-	-	737
	48	£17,745	15	£2,606	£20,351

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the District at the end of the year 1967, the following caravan sites had been licensed:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
ABINGER Seven Acres, Walliswood. *	1
BETCHWORTH Hartsfield Farm,	2
CAPEL <u>Broome Hall, Coldharbour</u>	1
<u>Osbrooks Farm, Capel</u>	1
<u>Rickwood Caravan Site</u>	102
<u>New Close Farm</u>	56
CHARLWOOD Longfield Farm	2
Sundials, Hookwood	8

Caravan Sites (cont.)

		<u>No. of Caravans</u>
HEADLEY	Cottages, Boxhill, Tadworth	6
HORLEY	Cambridge Lodge Hotel	80
	<u>Sunnyside, Horley</u>	1
	Lonesome Lane Caravan Site, Salfords	3
HOLMWOOD	Westleas Farm	1
	<u>Wymbletons Farm</u>	1
LEIGH	Oaklands Bungalow	1
NEWDIGATE	Henfold Farm	1
	Newdigate Caravan Park +	66
	Silver Birches, Mill Lane Ø	1
	Five Oaks	1
OCKLEY	Blue Ridges, Van Lane	14
	" " " "	2

* Recreational Site

Ø Limited to 100 days per annum

+ 32 Residential, 34 Recreational

Those underlined are subject to temporary planning permission

The unlicensed sites within the Rural District are as follows:-

	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
CAPEL	

Site operated by Dorking & Horley R.D.C.

Merebank Caravan Site, Capel	21
Old Kiln Farm, Capel.	39
(Legal proceedings are in progress for the abolition of this site)	

Unlicensed Caravan Sites (cont.)

		No. of Caravans
CHARLWOOD	Site operated by Organisations - exempt from licencing. Site run by Caravan Club	
	Amberley Fields Caravan Site, Lowfield Heath	130
HORLEY	Six Bells Caravan Site, Horley (This site is being run down)	5

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed by the local authority, who may impose conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease and precautions against fire.

The local authority may make a charge not exceeding 10/- for the licence. The Council places the responsibility for the inspection of the Animal Boarding Establishment upon the Public Health Department.

During the year 15 licences were issued and fees amounting to £7. 10s. 0d. were paid.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The Annual Report for 1967 would not be complete without a reference to the work carried out at London (Gatwick) Airport. Apart from the inspections necessary to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to catering establishments and the Factories Act, 1957, with regard to work places, the Public Health Inspectors are engaged in two aspects which are, to say the least, time consuming.

The first and probably most important task is the inspection of imported food. By the Imported Food Regulations, 1937-48, no foodstuff may be imported into the country for sale for human consumption unless it has been examined by a competent authority and found fit for human consumption.

The Department has continued to apply itself to these Regulations in a serious manner, and conscientious endeavour has been made to see all imported foodstuffs. A one hundred per cent inspection is not, however, always possible, due to non-availability of staff and the uncertain times of arrival. Many of the foodstuffs imported are of the luxury or exotic class in which unfitness arising from decomposition is unlikely to be found because of the high quality and high prices, but since some other countries do not control crop spraying to the extent one would desire a frequent check is made for residual pest sprays, and in this the Department has been greatly helped by the Public Analyst.

Among articles examined were:-

Apples	Capsicum
Apricots	Tomatoes
Strawberries	Green Beans
Gooseberries	Salami Sausage

The second task is to supervise and carry out the disinsection of aircraft. Certain overseas administrations, notably those in India and Pakistan, insist that an aircraft landing within their boundaries must carry among other documents, a certificate stating that the aircraft in question has been properly disinfected in accordance with the procedure which is fully set out in Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946 and in the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Regulations, 1950.

Where the Council staff undertake the disinsection of aircraft there is a charge of £7. 7s. 0d.

During the year 11 aircraft were disinfected at Gatwick Airport.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following return relates to work carried out under this Act for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1967.

The total number of complaints in the District for 1967 was 372 and for this service a total of £297. 1s. 6d. was collected.

During the year business premises were encouraged to use the Council's services for the control of rats and mice on a contractual basis, and in fact towards the end of the year contracts worth £86. were accepted.

The effective control of infestations of rats and mice at Gatwick Airport has always posed something of a problem, centrally heated buildings, literally miles of underground ducts, buildings used for the preparation of food, waste food disposal facilities, plus the wide distribution of buildings, have greatly accentuated the risk of serious infestations.

Prior to the British Airports Authority taking control of the Airport, responsibility for the treatment for rats and mice infestations rested with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, but it was disturbing to learn (accidentally rather than by formal notification) that with the creation of the British Airports Authority the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food were no longer responsible, and that while the local authority would now be responsible for the supervision (the Airport no longer claiming "Crown Exemption") the Council was not in fact invited to assume responsibility for treatment. Strong representations on this point brought an assurance from the British Airports Authority that the Council would be invited to quote for the treatment of airport premises occupied by them when the current contract expires in the Autumn of next year. Nevertheless the Department has undertaken the treatment of other premises on the airport occupied by private companies, and also the Board of Trade have asked us to service the Control Tower. In this latter case it may be of interest to note that mice from the surrounding land enter the ducts containing the power and control cables running the building, and there is risk of damage to these particular lines. It is, therefore, essential that sufficient and adequate treatment is regularly given.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	11,934	439
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	295	6
(b) number infested by		
(i) Rats	188	5
(ii) Mice	39	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	235	21
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	56	4
(ii) Mice	-	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Progress in the inspection of offices and shop premises continued through the year and 112 premises were visited. Of these premises 59 were found to have minor infringements of the Act as follows:-

Unsatisfactory ventilation	11
No thermometer provided	26
No first aid box	26
Lack of cleanliness	8

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (cont.)

In need of decoration	13
Unsatisfactory lighting	1
No washing facilities	6
Overcrowding	3
Insufficient W.C.'s	3
Worn or defective flooring	4
Disrepair to premises	3
No constant supply of hot water	4
No heating	2
Insufficient guarding of machinery	5

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Mass Radiography	37
Maternal Mortality	12
Measles	33
Meat Inspection Regulations	47
Meat and Other Foods - condemned	48
" " " " premises and inspections	43
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	3
Medical Officer of Health's Joint Committee	1
Mortuary Facilities - Disposal of the Dead	15
National Assistance Acts	18
Notices Served	42
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	32
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	55
Pail Closets	23
Pet Animals Act	52
Population	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	54
Public Health Act - Inspections	40
Public Health Committee	1
Rateable Value	5
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	24
Rivers	24
Road Accidents	12
Samaritans, The	17
Sampling	43
Sanitary Inspections of the Area	20
Scarlet Fever	32
Sewerage	21
South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee	1
Suicide	13
Slaughtering	47
Staff	2
Still Births	6
Statistics of the Area	5
Streams	24
Swimming Pools and Baths	25
Tetanus	33
Tuberculosis	36
Vaccination	19
Venereal Diseases Clinics	17
Vital Statistics	5
Water Supply	20, 45
Whooping Cough	32
Women's Institute	18
Women's Royal Voluntary Service	18

